

LEGAL MANDATE

Continued From Page 1
ful and constitutional means, the implementation of or the compliance with the integration decisions of the United States Supreme Court. . . .

Mississippi law further orders persons in the executive branch of government "to prohibit by any lawful, peaceful, and consti-

tutional means, the causing of a mixing or integration of the white and Negro races in public schools by any branch of the federal government, any person employed by the federal government, any commission, board or agency of the federal government, or any subdivision of the federal government, and to prohibit, by any lawful, peaceful and constitutional means, the implementation of any orders, rules or regulations of any board, commission or agency of the federal government, based on the supposed authority of said integration decisions, to cause a mixing or integration of the white and Negro races in public schools. . . .

In his Proclamation of Interposition, Governor Barnett declared that the operation of the state's public schools and colleges and universities was the business of the state and directed "each said official to uphold and enforce the laws duly and legally enacted by the legislature . . . regardless of this unwarranted, illegal and arbitrary usurpation of power."

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PROGRESS

New trends in Mississippi's economy are shown by Commerce Department figures. See Page 3 for story.

ONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1962

VOL. CXXV NO. 158 18 PAGES PRICE 5c

College Board To Hear Barnett's Views On UM

United, We Stand!

(AN EDITORIAL)

The people of Mississippi stand firmly behind Gov. Ross Barnett in his assertion of States' Rights in handling public education matters.

The college board should join the citizens in this stand. The board members should be united in plan and purpose.

The sorry record is that division has too often, if not always, resulted in failure in holding the line against federal encroachment.

This is the day the college board will be asked to take its stand. Let it be united in support of firm resistance to the outside interference.

United.—we will stand!

Johnson Says Call On Board

Lt. Gov. Paul B. Johnson Sunday urged Mississippians to let the college board know how they feel about the admission of Negro James H. Meredith to the University of Mississippi.

In a statement to the statewide meeting of the Loyal Order of the Moose here, Johnson said:

"In 1944 the operation of the universities and colleges of the state was vested in a 12-man constitutional board of trustees and another member who acts only on matters pertaining to the La-Burue Fund. This board of trustees has sole authority to determine all matters pertaining to the operation of said universities

no voice in the operation of the universities and colleges.

Any Mississippian who feels that he can contribute worthwhile suggestions in this crucial matter should make said suggestions or plan available now to responsible authorities. The best interest of the state is at stake. We are all in this boat together and every oar is needed."

**U.S. TO PLACE
FORREST CLERK
ON TRIAL TODAY**

MATTIESBURG (UPI) —
Voting registrar Thorne Lynd

Tubb Says No Vote Yet; Legal Mandate Is Clear

By JAMES SAGGUS

Associated Press Staff Writer

College board officials planned to hear Gov. Ross Barnett's views on the University of Mississippi desegregation case Monday before deciding whether to enroll James Meredith.

Tom J. Tubb of West Point, president of the board, said there had been no decision about admitting the 29-year-old Kosciusko Negro, who has won a federal court order directing the University to enroll him.

"There has been no straw vote even," Tubb told the Associated Press. "The board has never voted on this thing. We simply are exploring the legal ground."

The board recessed its meeting last Friday until 2 p.m. Monday and advised Hugh Boren, Barnett's legal executive assistant, it would like to confer with him about the problems it faces before deciding.

"I don't think a single member has made up his mind yet," Tubb said.

NEGRO OUT OF STATE

Meredith has been out of the state since shortly after U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black ruled last Monday Meredith was entitled to admission into the University.

Two NAACP chapters, the Jackson branch and the Leake County branch wired President Kennedy Sunday afternoon asking that he insure Meredith protection when he attempts to register. The telegrams did not specify

By GENE WIRTH

Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

The Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning is under legislative mandate to comply with Governor Ross Barnett's Proclamation of Interposition and to prohibit the implementation of integration decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the face of this mandate, as clearly and strongly stated in Section 4653 of the Mississippi Code, the college board is reportedly divided as to its course of action in Negro James H. Meredith's efforts to enroll at the University of Mississippi. The state's showdown with Meredith and the Federal government is expected to come about Wednesday, but Governor Barnett's showdown with the college board is scheduled for 2 p.m. today.

MEMBERS LISTED

The college board met Friday in closed session, and, though reaching no final decision, is reported to have a majority in support of Governor Barnett's position. The board is composed of Harry G. Carpenter of Rolling Fork, S. R. Evans of Greenwood, Charles Fair of Louisville, Dr. Verner S. Holmes of McComb, E. Ray Izard of Hazlehurst, J. N. Lacombe of Macon, Leon Lowery of Olive Branch, Ira L. (Shane) Morgan of Oxford, Tally D. Riddell of Quitman, M. M. Roberts of Hattiesburg, R. B. Smith, Jr., of Ripley, W. O. Stone of Jackson and Thomas J. Tubb of West Point.

Ref 12

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In a statement to the statewide meeting of the Loyal Order of the Minne here, Johnson said:

"In 1944 the operation of the universities and colleges of the state was vested in a 12-man constitutional board of trustees and another member who acts only on matters pertaining to the La. Baue Fund. This board of trustees has sole authority to determine all matters pertaining to the operation of said universities and colleges.

"The action to be taken by this board upon the application of James Meredith is a matter of grave public concern and will for many years to come affect the daily lives of every Mississippian.

"Now is the time to let these members of the board of trustees know how you feel on this all-important matter.

"The people of Mississippi, for whom the public schools and universities and colleges are operated, should let the members of the board of trustees know that they are behind Gov. Barnett 100 per cent in his determination that no member of the Negro race shall attend the University of Mississippi.

The governor is not a member of the board of trustees and has

no voice in the operation of the universities and colleges.

Any Mississippian who feels that he can contribute worthwhile suggestions in this crucial matter should make said suggestions available now to responsible authorities. The best interest of the state is at stake. We are all in this boat together and every oar is needed."

U.S. TO PLACE FORREST CLERK ON TRIAL TODAY

HATTIESBURG (UPI) —

Voting registrar Theron Lynd goes on trial before three federal judges here Monday, accused of ignoring a court order to stop discriminating against Negroes.

Lynd, Forrest County's Circuit clerk, was enjoined from discriminating against would-be Negro voters by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Later he was charged with contempt of the court for allegedly continuing discrimination.

Named to hear the case against him were Circuit Judges John R. Brown of Houston, Minor Wisdom of New Orleans and Griffin Bell of Atlanta.

If convicted, Lynd could receive a fine of up to \$200 and a jail term of up to 45 days.

There has been no statement from the board of trustees to enroll at the University of Mississippi. The board has never voted on this thing. We simply are exploring the legal ground."

The board recessed its meeting last Friday until 2 p.m. Monday and advised Hugh Boren, Barnett's legal executive assistant, it would like to confer with him about the problems it faces before deciding.

"I don't think a single member has made up his mind yet," Tubb said.

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Two NAACP chapters, the Jackson branch and the Leake County branch wired President Kennedy Sunday afternoon asking that he insure Meredith protection when he attempts to register. The telegrams did not specify what kind of protection was sought.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which handled Meredith's legal case, declined to say where he went, but advised he planned to appear at the University for enrollment some time this week.

The Meredith case became complicated last week when Barnett told a statewide radio-television audience the University would not be integrated. He called on all state officials to stand firm, even if it meant jail, or to resign as people who would refuse integration could be appointed.

The governor said he was ready to take the legal consequences for defying any federal court order.

Negro James H. Meredith is expected to enroll at the University of Mississippi. The board has never voted on this thing. We simply are exploring the legal ground."

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Section 4063, which was enacted by the legislature in 1954, stipulates that all persons in the executive branch of state and local government "are hereby required to give full force and effect in the performance of their official and political duties to the Resolution of Interposition."

COMPLIANCE ORDERED

The statute provides further that all persons in the executive branch of government "are hereby directed to comply fully with the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, the statutes of the State of Mississippi, and said Resolution of Interposition, and are further directed and required to prohibit, by any lawful, peace-

Continued On Page 4

Continued on Page 8

Klan Stages Mass Rally; Backs Defiance Of JFK

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (UPI) — The Klu Klux Klan Sunday pledged its support to any official who will defy President Kennedy and his "invasion of" states' rights.

About 1,000 Klu Klux Klan-men from over the country attended a mass meeting here this weekend, it was learned Sunday.

Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the Alabama Klan, Knights of the Klu Klux Klan, said the KKK's Grand Dragons and their staffs from 22 states attended the meeting which started Saturday and ended about 3 p.m. Sunday.

The pending integration attempt at the University of Mississippi was discussed, Shelton said, but that was not the reason for the meeting.

However, Shelton said, he backed Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett's position in the Mississippi case and the Klan stands ready to "go to the assistance of any official that will defy President Kennedy

and his invasion of the rights of the sovereign states."

The reason for the meeting, Shelton said, was in a telegram sent by the Rev. Martin Luther King to President Kennedy, in which Shelton said, King claimed "Negroes in many places in the South are arming themselves."

He said he called the meeting to "alert all units throughout the Empire to be ready to take whatever action is necessary in the next few weeks."

Shelton hailed the doctrine of interposition which Gov. Barnett said he will use in the Mississippi case, as a strong tool in fighting federal encroachment on states' rights.

He said he felt the Negro movement in Albany, Ga., has lost what public sentiment it had at one time, and the Negro leaders are "desperate enough to set fire to their own churches for sentiment."

COLLEGE BOARD

Continued from Page 1

but he was not a defendant in the University desegregation case or the court order which Meredith won. This would mean members of the College Board and not Barnett would be cited for refusal or failure to comply with the order.

DOUBTS CAN CLOSE

One source close to the college board expressed doubt that the board had the power to close the University, but simply must decide whether to instruct the University to accept or reject Meredith.

Another such source said under the act creating the board, the legislature retained any rights it had to consolidate or abolish colleges. The lawmakers later gave the Governor and the board the right to close schools.

The big legal question was whether the legislature had the

right itself to delegate that right to the board and the Governor.

Lawmakers could always close a university, however, by cutting off its financial support.

The college board is officially the Board of Trustees of Institutions of Higher Learning.

Serving as vice president under Tubb is Dr. Verner S. Holmes.

Other members are W. O. Stone of Jackson, Ira L. Morgan of Oxford, M. M. Roberts of Hattiesburg, Ray Izard of Hazlehurst, J. N. Lipscomb of Macon, S. R. Evans of Greenwood, Tally D. Riddell of Quitman, Charles V. Fair of Louisville, Harry G. Carpenter of Rolling Fork, R. B. Smith Jr. of Ripley, and Leon Lowrey of Olive Branch.

Stone, Morgan, Roberts, Lowrey and Izard were named by Barnett, Holmes, Lipscomb, Evans and Riddell by former Gov. J. P. Coleman, and Fair, Carpenter, Tubb and Smith by former Gov. Hugh White.

Home

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Comptroller of the Currency

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

August 3, 1962

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Washington--The Comptroller of the Currency today gave preliminary approval to an application to organize a new national bank at Houston, Texas, to be known as "Riverside National Bank of Houston". The capital of the new bank is \$500,000. The stock is to be widely distributed.

The proposed new Riverside National Bank of Houston apparently is the first national bank to be organized by negroes in many years, because it is believed that the last charter for a national bank organized by negroes was issued in 1922 by Comptroller of the Currency D. R. Crissinger.

There is every reason to believe the proposed Riverside National Bank of Houston will be a well supported, well financed, and well managed bank. It will serve a need for another banking institution for the substantial population of Houston, which includes many negroes. This proposed new national bank was thoroughly and exhaustively investigated, as in the case of all applications for new national banks, by our examiners, and our Regional Chief National Bank Examiner. Our finding, of course, as evidenced by the preliminary approval, was favorable to the creation of the new institution.

Reel 2

Executive management of the bank will lie in Edward Tillmon under the title of Executive Vice President. Mr. Tillmon has had fourteen years of experience in commercial banking with the Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas, as Teller, Assistant Cashier, Cashier, and, presently, Executive Vice President. Mr. Tillmon is 39 years old.

President of the new bank will be Edward D. Irons, 38 years of age, who has spent most of his life in university work at Florida A & M University, Tallahassee, Florida. He received his degree of Doctor of Business Administration from Harvard University in March 1960. Since 1960 Mr. Irons has been Professor of Finance at Texas Southern University, Houston. Chairman of the Board of the new national bank is to be William Thomas, Jr. Mr. Thomas is 44 years old and has resided in Houston, Texas for 7 years. Mr. Thomas attended Oxford University, Oxford, England 1949 to 1952. From 1952 to 1953 he was Assistant Professor of Economics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

The organizers of the new bank are: Edward D. Irons, Aloysius M. Wickliff, Frank A. Rollins, Carl M. Carroll, Jr., Mrs. Charles White, William Thomas, Jr., George Kemp, Herman Washington, and U. L. Boze.

The names of the proposed directors of the new national bank are as follows:

Carl M. Carroll, Jr.
Julius Carter
Edgar O. Edwards
Jesse E. Gloster
D. L. Hill
Edward D. Irons
Max Kamin

John C. Madison
Frank A. Rollins
Clifford F. Smith, Jr.
William Thomas, Jr.
Edward E. Tillmon
H. M. Washington, Sr.
Aloysius M. Wickliff

Reel 2

We are indeed pleased to welcome the proposed institution into our great National Banking System and wish it many prosperous years ahead. We feel confident that our distinguished and long-established National Banking institutions in Houston will extend their full cooperation to the new bank in all matters relating to the organizational, technical and other requirements of the new institution.

Reel 2

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**SCHOOLS DESEGREGATED
FALL 1962**

Virginia

Bristol
Winchester
Fredericksburg
Portsmouth
Loudoun County
Augusta County
Amherst County
King George County
Princess Anne County

Tennessee

Franklin
Chattanooga
Hamilton County
Dickson County
Obion County

Kentucky

Scottsville
Ohio County
Lyon County
Ballard County

North Carolina

Brevard
Salisbury
Payetteville

Texas

Norton
Whiteface
Goree
Cisco
Eastland
Kyle

Florida

Monroe County
Escambia County

Birmingham, Alabama

NEWS (eS)
188,280(e) 221,815(s)
Editor: E. L. Holland, Jr.
City Ed: Fred H. Taylor
2800 North 4th Avenue, Birmingham 2, Ala.
Airfax 3-5381

POST-HERALD (m)
95,880
Editor: James E. Mills
City Ed: Donald LeGrand
2800 North 4th Avenue, Birmingham 2, Ala.
Airfax 3-5381

Little Rock, Arkansas

DEMOCRAT (eS)
84,036(e); 100,753 (S)
Editor: K. A. Engel
City Ed: Marcus B. George
Capital Ave. & Scott St., Little Rock
Franklin 4-0321

ARKANSAS GAZETTE (mS)
89,848(m); 102,303(S)
Editor: J. M. Heiskell
City Ed: Wm. T. Shelton
112 West Third Street, Little Rock
Franklin 4-5081

Atlanta, Georgia

CONSTITUTION (m)
200,558
Editor: Eugene Patterson
City Ed: Calvin Cox
10 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 2
Jackson 2-5050

JOURNAL (e)
257,694
Editor: Jack Spalding
City Ed: Harold Davis
10 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 2
Jackson 2-5050

WORLD (mS ex. non.)
19,500 (m); 22,600 (S)
Editor: C. A. Scott
City Ed: George Coleman
210 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta 3
Jackson 2-1459

} Combined Sunday:
JOURNAL CONSTITU-
TION

New Orleans,
Louisiana

TIMES-PICAYUNE (ms)
191,751 (m); 302,524 (S)
Editor: George W. Healy, Jr.
City Ed: Arthur F. Felt
621-625 North St., New Orleans 40
224-8411

STATES & ITEM (e)
160,567
Editor: Carl M. Corbin
City Ed: Walter Cowan M
601-625 North St., New Orleans 40
524-2411

Chattanooga, Tenn.

TIMES (ms)
52,408(m); 81,797(S)
Editor: John M. Popham
City Ed: Edwin Gussendorf
117 E. 10th St., Chattanooga 2
AM 6-2171

NEWS-FREE PRESS (e)
79,882
Editor: Lee S. Anderson
City Ed: William S. Hagan
117 E. 10th St., Chattanooga 2
AM 6-0171

Memphis, Tennessee

COMMERCIAL APPEAL (ms)
221,591(m); 259,472 (S)
Editor: Frank R. Ahlgren
City Ed: Malcolm Adams
495 Union Avenue, Memphis 1
JA 6-8811; JA 6-2141

PRESS-SCIMITAR (e)
146,457
Editor: Edward J. Heenan
City Ed: Hull Adams
495 Union Avenue, Memphis 1
JA 6-8811; JA 6-2141

Nashville, Tennessee

BANNER (e)
104,457
Editor: Alward C. Dunkleberger
City Ed: Robert Battle
1100 Broadway, Nashville 1
ALpine 5-5401

Nashville, Tennessee

TELEPHONE (MS)
331,339(M); 207,101 (S)
Editor: John Seigenthaler
City Ed: Edward Freeman
1100 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee
AZ 3-1221

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MISSISSIPPI NEWSPAPERS

Biloxi-Gulfport

HERALD (e)

29,270

Editor: E. P. Wilkes

Man. Ed: Clinton C. Blackwell & Cosman H. Eisendrath
14th Street, Biloxi, Mississippi

Biloxi: ID 6-4311

Gulfport: UN 3-1151

Clarksdale

FREE REGISTER (e)

3,089

Editor: Joe. P. Ellis, Jr.

City Ed: B. J. Skelton

351 Delta Avenue, Clarksdale, Miss.

Main 4-2514

Columbus

COMMERCIAL DISPATCH (eS ex. sat.)

9,037 (e); 9,037 (S)

Editor: Birney Innes, Jr.

Man. Ed: George Whittington

516 Main St., Columbus, Miss.

Fairfax 8-2424

Corinth

CORINTHIAN (e & Weekend)

4,850 (e)

Editor: Leroy Morganti

808 Waldron, Corinth

Phone: 3366

Greenville

DELTA DEMOCRAT-TIMES (eS ex. sat.)

13,212 (e); 13,161 (S)

Editor: Wm. Hodding Carter

City Ed: Joe Franko

201-09 Main, Greenville

ED 5-1155

Greenwood

COMMONWEALTH (e)

5,139

Editor: Joseph L. Martin

City Ed: Tom Farrell

207-09 W. Market, Greenwood

Gladstone 3-5312

Gretnada

SENTINEL-STAR (e ex. sat.)

2,697

Editor: Joseph B. Lee

Green Street, Grenada

Phone: 710

STATION ON

PHONE 710

Reel 2

Hattiesburg

AMERICAN (e)
 26,109
 Editor: Leonard Lowrey
 City Ed: Leonard Lowrey
 110 W. Front Street, Hattiesburg
 42-4322

Jackson

CLARION-LEDGER (m) 32,396
 NEWS (e) 42,593
 CLARION-LEDGER, NEWS (S) 88,530
 Editor: (C-L) T. M. Hederman, Jr.
 Editor: (News) James Ward
 City Ed: (C-L) Gene Wirth
 City Ed: (News) Jack Fairley
 Mississippi Publishers Corp., 311 East Pearl St., Jackson
 Westwood 3-2421

Laurel

LEADER-CALL (e)
 12,510
 Editor: J. W. West
 Man. Ed: Ralph Hays
 136 Beacon Street, Laurel
 Phone 428-0551

McComb

ENTERPRISE-JOURNAL (e. ex.sat.)
 6,208
 Editor: J. Oliver Emerich
 City Ed: Charles B. Gordon
 129 N. Broadway, McComb

Meridian

STAR (eS)
 22,762 (e); 22,509 (S)
 Editor: James B. Skowes
 City Ed: Jerry Kerns
 810-12 22nd Avenue, Meridian
 Phones: 483-4341

Natchez

DEMOCRAT (mS ex. mon.)
 8,015 (m); 8,259 (S)
 Editor: James W. Lambert
 City Ed: Jeanette Harlow
 Pearl St., Natchez
 445-5541

Starkville

NEWS (m)
 3,600
 Editor: Sherrill Nash
 City Ed: George Anderson
 101 S. Washington
 Phone: 2121

Rec'd

Tupelo

JOURNAL (a)

27,278

Editor: Harry Rutherford

Bus. Ed: James Graham

Vicksburg

POST (a)

10,630 (a); 10,136 (s)

Editor: Louis P. Cushman, Jr.

City Ed: Mrs. Annie Lee Sanders

920 South Street, Vicksburg

636-4545

West Point

TIDES LEADER (a)

4,862

Editor: Wm. Henry Harris

227 Court Street, West Point

Phone: 192

Reel 2

Osageville, Miss.

MANLIAN
2,963 - Thursday
Earl E. Pearson and I. H. Howell

Oxford, Mississippi

EAGER
2,450 - Thursday
Mrs. Nina Coalsby

Portis, Mississippi

SOUTHERN REPORTER
1,865 - Thursday
A. E. Fletcher, Jr.

Senatchobia, Miss.

TATE COUNTY DEMOCRAT
2,630 - Thursday
E. Sprague

Water Valley, Miss.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI HERALD
1,500 - Thursday
E. B. Shearer

Free

news

from the AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION



Committee on Public Relations

Headquarters
American Bar Center
1135 East Superior St.
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FOR Release after 12:15 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 4, 1962

AMERICAN BAR PRESIDENT SAYS U.S. ACTED PROPERLY TO SUSTAIN COURTS IN MISSISSIPPI CRISIS

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 4 -- President Sylvester C. Smith, Jr. of the American Bar Association said today in an address to the Philadelphia Bar Association that in the Mississippi crisis growing out of the Meredith case "the solemn legal duty of the executive branch of the federal government to uphold and seek enforcement of the orders of the federal courts was inescapable."

Mr. Smith, of Newark, N.J., added that whenever law and order is not preserved it points up the public responsibility of the bar as well. Speaking of the position of the American Bar Association and its House of Delegates, he said:

"We have maintained that lawyers as officers of the court and ministers of justice have a duty to sustain and defend the courts. We have a duty to teach and urge all citizens to respect and comply with judgments of the courts."

Some may disagree with their decisions but we are proud that the United States Supreme Court is the guardian of our liberties and the final interpreter of the Constitution The independence of our Judiciary is a cornerstone of our American way of life that does not exist in totalitarian or communist countries."

Reel 2

Mr. Smith, who is general counsel of the Prudential Insurance Company, was here to participate in ceremonies marking the presentation of the American Bar Association Award of Merit to the Philadelphia Bar Association for its program of volunteer defender services for indigent persons accused of crime in the federal courts. The presentation was made at the Philadelphia Bar's quarterly luncheon in the Bellevue Stratford Hotel.

Following is the complete text of Mr. Smith's remarks bearing upon the Meredith case:

"While there were proceedings before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, I deemed it improper for a lawyer or a bar association president to make a public statement or comment about the Meredith case. I conceived it to be prohibited by Canon 20 of our Canons of Ethics. However, it is proper to say that the Department of Justice through the Attorney General and his staff were justified in intervening in the proceedings. The solemn legal duty of the executive branch of the federal government to uphold and seek enforcement of the orders of the federal courts was inescapable.

"All thoughtful citizens including those in Mississippi deplore violence and lawlessness that occurred. But whenever law and order is preserved it points up the public responsibility of the bar.

"On the broad issues the American Bar Association and its House of Delegates have consistently upheld the principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men. We have maintained that lawyers as officers of the court and ministers of justice have a duty to sustain and defend the courts. We have sought to teach and urge all citizens to respect and comply with the judgments

Reel 2

of the courts. Some may disagree with their decisions but we are proud that the United States Supreme Court is the guardian of our liberties and the final interpreter of the Constitution. Once that court has spoken there is no appeal except by amendment of the Constitution.

"The independence of our Judiciary is a blessing of our American way of life that does not exist in totalitarian or communist countries.

In my opinion it is an obligation of the individual lawyer and bar association to teach and urge respect for our courts and to insist that it is the duty of law abiding citizens everywhere to comply with the final judgment of the court.

Philadelphia, the birthplace of American freedom, where 55 men brought forth the Constitution guaranteeing those freedoms, a Constitution which we have sworn to uphold, is a fitting place to renew our resolves to faithfully fulfill this public obligation of the bar."

Oct. 3, 1962

Rec'd 12



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ANNOUNCEMENT

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The WASHINGTON BUREAU of the ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Is Now Operating At Its New Location

918 F Street, N.W. Room 300

Telephones: ME 8-5332, 5333

The Associated Negro Press is the largest and oldest press organization in the world serving Negro newspapers. Established in Chicago on March 1, 1919, by Claude A. Barnett, ANP has served continuously since that time.

The home office of the Associated Negro Press is located at 3531 South Parkway, Chicago 53, Illinois.

Most of the newspapers published in the United States hold ANP membership. ANP also services more than 150 newspapers and publications in the West Indies and Africa in both English and French.

ANP correspondents are stationed in the principal centers of the United States, at the United Nations and in key centers in Africa and Europe.

Organizations which have news of national and international importance are invited to contact the Washington office.

The Associated Negro Press representative in Washington is Mr. Adolph J. Slaughter, an experienced and competent journalist who is prepared to serve all interested in reaching Negro and African readers.

Real 2

THE
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
3311 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO 13, ILL.

Mr. Burke Marshall,
Civil Rights Division,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.



Reel 2

The Truth shall not be jailed!



William Worthy, Boston-born Newsman
jailed by Attorney General Kennedy
for coming home.

"I BELIEVE HISTORY WILL SHOW THIS
CONVICTION IS A VIOLATION OF BILL
WORTHY'S CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.
I THEREFORE CALL ON THE DEPART-
MENT OF JUSTICE TO DROP THIS CASE."
--A. Philip Randolph
vice-president, AFL-CIO

You Can't Come Home Any More

By WILLIAM WORTHY

According to top civil liberties attorneys in this country, on August 1, 1962 I became the first person indicted for coming home to the United States after a three-year legal battle. The Supreme Court refused to review my appeal, presumably because it was too hot a potato. The great and courageous Justice Black noted that he favored a review. Justice Douglas disqualified himself: the State Department had rejected his application to go to China one summer for National Geographic magazine.

The charge—and the McCarran Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, upon which it is based—“which the point of constitutional validity,” says Rowland Watts, director of the American Civil Liberties Union and board member of the Workers Defense Fund, “which is supporting my defense.”

The one-count indictment, returned by a federal grand jury in New York, charges that on October 10, 1957, I “knowingly entered the United States without bearing a valid passport.”

The facts in the case are not in dispute. On the date of the “crime” I was punishable by a five-year term or \$5,000 fine, or both. I had just returned from Havana to Miami aboard a regular daily flight of Pan American World Airways. At Miami International Airport, U.S. immigration, customs and health inspectors stopped me for re-entry into my country of birth after I presented a smallpox vaccination certificate and a copy of my birth certificate. I had been in Cuba for eleven years—my fourth visit since the revolution and my first trip since the outgoing Eisenhower administration had banned travel to that island on January 16, 1951.

Not since March, 1957, following an “unauthorized” trip to China, had I had a passport. Re-entry was denied when I refused to sign

a oath promising to “abide by” “geographical restrictions” decreed by the State Department. After a three-year legal battle, the Supreme Court refused to review my appeal, presumably because it was too hot a potato. The great and courageous Justice Black noted that he favored a review. Justice Douglas disqualified himself: the State Department had rejected his application to go to China one summer for National Geographic magazine.

Had I been upheld—had the Court said a citizen could go to China or to any country willing to admit him—the high wall of our diplomatic, trade and travel embargo on China would have been seriously breached.

As pernicious as the bans are on traveling to the fluctuating list of forbidden countries—my attorney, William M. Kunstler, stresses that travel control is thought control—the new government wrinkle on “illegal re-entry” is even worse. Consider some of the potential applications. An anti-nuclear student, vacationing in England, joins a ban-the-bomb demonstration. The State Department cancels his passport. Comes time to return home, he has the “choice” of staying abroad indefinitely or re-entering the U.S. “without bearing a valid passport.”

Or an American tourist, for some reason out of favor in Washington, loses his passport while traveling, or has it stolen on a ship coming home. This happens each year to many Americans abroad.

(Continued on page 8)

You Can't Come Home

(Continued from page 1)

By stalling on the issuance of a new passport or by refusing to issue one, the State Department would have him in an impossible box.

Or a U.S. citizen travels to Canada, Mexico or a Caribbean island where, by Presidential dispensation under the McCarran Act, no passport is at the moment required. During his journey the country he finds himself in is suddenly added, by Presidential proclamation in Washington, to the list of countries where a U.S. citizen must have a passport. If Washington then refuses to issue him a passport for his return trip home, he too is effectively exiled.

These are not far-fetched examples. During the McCarthy era numerous Americans had their passports cancelled and seized by our embassies abroad, with rudeness, arrogance and no explanation. On January 16, 1951, when President Eisenhower decreed that henceforth a specially validated passport was needed for travel to and from Cuba, thousands of Americans who had lived for years in Cuba without holding any passport at all became dependent on the uncertain grace and mercy of the State Department if they desired to come home.

I know why I was indicted. The “illegal re-entry” charge, six and a half months after my return, is a mere cover. I was indicted because I have reported the many positive achievements of the Cuban revolution, including the rapid elimination of all racial barriers. My paper, the Baltimore Afro-American, has a not insignificant A.B.C. circulation of 148,000 and, in today's world, a very strategic Negro readership that is interested in colonial and racial issues abroad.

contact Daniel H. Watts, 244 East 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Telephone: YUkon 6-5939.

Venturesome Americans, returning home from abroad and wishing to see the Cuban revolution for themselves, can fly directly from Prague to Havana on twice-a-week Cuban and Czech planes after obtaining a visa from a Cuban embassy or consulate.

Our Cuba travel ban, devised, it is claimed, to “protect” us from non-existent dangers on that island, is a total fraud. Americans true to a heritage of civil disobedience should ignore the ban, violate it and expose it for what it is. Particularly when American students apply to visit Cuba, I hope that Fidel Castro will cooperate and expedite their trip. I would like him to instruct his cautious and slow-moving Immigration Office to speed up the issuance of visas, even though this would inevitably mean that, in the guise of undergraduates, a few CIA agents (comically easy to spot) will slip in.

**WHAT
OTHERS
SAY**

Albany, Georgia, all three cities in the heartland of the Deep South. We have tested, and been arrested.

We view this arrest and indictment of Mr. Worthy as further harrassment because of his repeated charges delivered from lecture platforms all over the country that the FBI falsified information in its desperate attempt to arrest Robert F. Williams, president of the NAACP chapter in Monroe, N.C.”
--C.W. Mackay, Editor, The Baltimore Afro-American

of cablegram sent from England on July 22, 1962 by Lord Bertrand Russell to Attorney General Kennedy:

RESTRICTIONS ON WILLIAM WORTHY AND HIS INDICTMENT UNDER THE McCARRAN EVIDENCE DISAPPEARANCE OF YOUR CIVIL LIBERTIES AND DISGRACE AMERICA IN THE EYES OF REASONABLE MEN STOP I URGE YOU TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT

Reel 2

BY RICHARD STARNES



Censored By Passport

WILLIAM WORTHY JR., a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for illegally re-entering the United States.

His attorneys are arguing the law in the case, but the government insists that a man who has been deported for violating the law by entering the country illegally cannot be a news and very likely a lawyer.

Under the extraordinary law that has been passed in the United States, the government has the right to deport anyone who enters the country illegally. It is a law that is very old, but it is being used in a way that is new and very likely to be a precedent.

After the deportation of the background of the Worthy's conviction was not, in fact, his status as the immigrant of 1958. It is his status as a Communist Party member that is the basis of the government's case. The government is claiming that the Worthy's conviction is a result of his status as a Communist Party member.

There is no mystery about it. Worthy has been deported because he is a Communist Party member. The government is claiming that the Worthy's conviction is a result of his status as a Communist Party member.

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THE AFRO-AMERICAN AUGUST 7, 1962

Lawyers say Worthy not guilty

WASHINGTON
Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy has before him a petition from 13 of the nation's top lawyers asking the government to drop the case of William Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American.

The petition, drafted by Prof. Warren E. Hearnes of Cornell University Law School, makes the argument that "the whole theory of the case is a complete and utter failure."

Mr. Worthy was deported in 1958. He had no passport when he entered the United States. He was deported because he was a Communist Party member.

Philadelphia THIS Week

Worthy, King cases cut from the same cloth—prejudice

It may not be apparent at first glance, but there is a very close similarity between the cases of William Worthy and Martin Luther King Jr. Both men were deported from the United States for being members of the Communist Party. Both men were also members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Mr. Worthy was deported in 1958. He had no passport when he entered the United States. He was deported because he was a Communist Party member.

The Worthy Case

Mr. Worthy's case is a story of a man who was deported from the United States for being a member of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the SCLC. His case is a story of a man who was deported from the United States for being a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Worthy was deported in 1958. He had no passport when he entered the United States. He was deported because he was a Communist Party member.

Page 2, Sept. 8, 1962, The Publisher's Auxiliary

In Our Opinion

..And RHD* Was 90 Miles Away

PERHAPS the top news story of the week in terms of significance to Americans was the reported Soviet Russia military build-up in Cuba. It is a story that has been reported in the New York Times, the Chicago Sun-Times, and the Washington Post.

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Page 4, Aug. 10, 1962, The Publisher's Auxiliary

In Our Opinion

World Backdrop

THE WORTHY case is a story of a man who was deported from the United States for being a member of the Communist Party. He was also a member of the SCLC. His case is a story of a man who was deported from the United States for being a member of the Communist Party.

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A Worthy Voice For Worthy

THE CONVICTION of William Worthy, a foreign correspondent for the Baltimore Afro-American, has been a story of a man who was deported from the United States for being a member of the Communist Party.

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This is the way the exploits of AFRO Correspondent William Worthy were written in the Ghana W. Africa Evening Standard. It will give you a rough idea of how Africans keep up with what's going on in this country.

At first there was a lot of trouble because the Standard and the Ghana Government were having a hard time. But when the two problems were solved, the Standard was able to continue its work.

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Page 1, 1962

In Our Opinion

World Backdrop

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN District of FLORIDA

Docket No. 214-62-M-Cr.

To William Worthy, Jr.
Address New York City, New York

In accordance with authority conferred by the United States Probation Law, you have been placed on probation on this date, September 17, 1962, for a period of Nine (9) Months by the Hon. Robert C. Choate, United States District Judge, sitting in and for this District Court at Miami, Florida.

The special conditions ordered by the Court are as follows:
You are committed to the custody of the Attorney General of the U.S.A. for a period of One (1) Year; pursuant to the split-sentence provision of Title 18, U.S. Code, Chapter 231, Section 3651, you are to be confined in a jail-type institution for a period of Three (3) Months, and thereafter, execution of the remainder of confinement sentence is suspended, and you are placed on probation for a period of Nine (9) Months, said probation is to commence immediately upon release from incarceration herein imposed.
SPECIAL CONDITIONS: You are not to travel beyond the confines of the United States without strict adherence to the rules and regulations applicable to travelling outside United States.

You are hereby advised that under the law the Court may at any time revoke probation for cause, modify the conditions of probation, and reduce or extend the period of probation. You are subject to arrest by the probation officer without a warrant. At any time during the period of probation or within 5 years from the date you were placed on probation the court may issue a warrant and revoke probation for a violation occurring during the period of probation.

The Court has placed you on probation, believing that you are capable of complying with the conditions of your probation, your attitude and conduct, and your ability to support yourself in the United States and of yourself.

You will report as follows:

On the first day directed, 1 U.S. Prob. 253 Federal

(Signed) William Worthy, Jr.
William Worthy, Jr., Probation Officer

The Universal Declaration
of Human Rights

Article 13. (1) Everyone has the right to free movement and residence within the borders of each state.
(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS?

Urge President Kennedy to drop this unwarranted prosecution

Circulate literature and petitions. Write letters to your Senator.

William Worthy has been found guilty, but his case is being appealed. You can support the right to travel and return, the right to see and report, the right to read; and you can support a courageous journalist by contributing what you can to:

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH BISHOP D. WARD NICHOLS
co-chairmen
COMMITTEE FOR THE FREEDOM OF WILLIAM WORTHY

Suite 301, 217 West 125 Street, New York 27, N.Y.

I enclose \$ _____ as a contribution.
I enclose \$ _____ for () copies of "The Truth Shall Not Be Jailed" (\$1.00 for 20 copies)

Name _____ Street _____
City _____ Zone _____ State _____ Telephone _____

Reed

Misc.

**The
Federal Bar Association**

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1615 H STREET, N. W.

Washington 5, D. C.

METROPOLITAN 8-1224

November 6, 1962

TO: MEMBERS, COMMITTEE OF GENERAL COUNSELS,
FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Attached are rosters of the Committee of General Counsels.

In hopes of making the information more useful, I have
arranged one roster alphabetically by name of agency and a
second one alphabetically by name of General Counsel.

If there are any corrections or additions, please let our
secretary know by phoning Code 148, ext. 2774.

Cyril F. Brickfield
Cyril F. Brickfield
Chairman

Att. 2

Reel 2

COMMITTEE OF GENERAL COUNSELS

FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.

Roster of General Counsels
1962-63

(All addresses in Washington, D. C., unless otherwise noted.)
(All titles are General Counsel unless otherwise designated.)

Chairman: Cyril F. Brickfield
Veterans Administration
Vermont Ave. bet. H & I Sts., N.W.
Code 148, ext. 3236

Vice Chairman: Lawrence Jones
Maritime Administration
GAO Building
441 G St., N.W.
Code 129, ext. 5242

Steering Subcommittee:

Abram J. Chayes
Legal Adviser
Department of State
21st St. & Virginia Ave., N.W.
Code 182, ext. 4242

Robert E. Giles
Department of Commerce
14th St. bet. Constitution Ave. & E St., N.W.
Code 112, ext. 4772

John A. Johnson
National Aeronautics & Space Administration
POB No. 6
4th St. & Maryland Ave., S.W.
Code 13, ext. 21333

Major General Albert M. Kuhfeld
The Judge Advocate General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Code 11, ext. 54747

John T. McNaughton
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Code 11, ext. 53341

Lawrence V. Meloy
U. S. Civil Service Commission
8th & F Sts., N.W.
Code 129, ext. 5468

Secretary:

William G. Malone
Attorney, Office of General Counsel of VA
Vermont Ave. bet. H & I Sts., N.W.
Code 148, ext. 2774

Reel 2

Department or Agency

General Counsel

Agency for International Development
Department of State
21st & Virginia Ave., N.W., Rm. 6895
Code 182, ext. 7968

John R. Wilkins

Agriculture, Department of
Fish St. & Independence Ave., S.W.
Code 111, ext. 3351

John C. Bagwell

Air Force, Department of the

Major General Albert M. Kuhfeld
(See Steering Subcommittee)

Air Force, Department of the
The Pentagon
Code 11, ext. 56996

Max Golden

(Formerly The Judge Advocate General,
Air Force, Department of the)

Major General Reginald C. Harmon
President
United Services Security Corporation
1725 K St., N.W.
Phone 333-7300

Army, Department of the
The Pentagon
Code 11, ext. 75151

Major General Charles L. Decker
The Judge Advocate General

Army, Department of the
The Pentagon
Code 11, ext. 79235

Powell Pierpoint

Atomic Energy Commission
Matomic Bldg.
1717 H St., N.W.
Code 119, ext. 3577

Joseph P. Hennessey

Budget, Bureau of the
342 Executive Office Bldg.
17th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Code 113, ext. 2104

Arthur B. Focke

Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E St., N.W.
Code 143, ext. 6111

Lawrence Houston

Civil Aeronautics Board
1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Code 128, ext. 7561

John H. Wanner

Commission of Fine Arts
Department of Interior Bldg.
Code 183, ext. 5324

Chedville L. Martin, Jr.

Committee on Public Works
1304 New House Office Bldg.
Code 180, ext. 4472

Clifton W. Enfield

Commerce, Department of

Robert E. Giles
(See Steering Subcommittee)

Community Facilities Administration
Housing and Home Finance Agency
1626 K Street, N.W.
Code 128, ext. 5193

Richard Still
Chief Counsel

Defense, Department of

John T. McNaughton

Real2

Defense Supply Agency
Munitions Building
Code 11, ext. 81156

Robert Lemke

District of Columbia
14th & E Sts., N.W.
Code 137, ext. 651

Chester Gray
Corporation Counsel

Export-Import Bank of Washington
811 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Code 1246, ext. 221

S. Douglas Shackelford

Farm Credit Administration
South Bldg., Department of Agriculture
14th St. & Independence Ave., S.W.
Code 111, ext. 5891

Paul O. Ritter

Federal Aviation Agency
1711 New York Ave., N.W.
Code 112, ext. 4113

Nathaniel H. Goodrich

Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review
811 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Code 128, ext. 5007

Robert J. Freehling

Federal Communications Commission
Post Office Bldg.
12th St. & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Code 169, ext. 18

Max D. Paglin

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
National Press Bldg.
14th & F Sts., N.W.
Code 1254, ext. 267

John F. Lord

Federal Home Loan Bank Board
101 Indiana Ave., N.W.
Code 129, ext. 5328

Thomas H. Creighton, Jr.

Federal Housing Administration
811 Vermont Ave., N.W.
Code 128, ext. 4823

A. M. Prothro

Federal Maritime Commission
GAO Bldg.
441 G St., N.W.
Code 129, ext. 5184

James L. Pimper

Federal Maritime Commission
GAO Bldg.
441 G St., N.W.
Code 129, ext. 3032

E. Robert Seaver
Hearing Examiner

Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service
Department of Labor Bldg.
Constitution Ave. & 14th St., N.W.
Code 110, ext. 3513

Herbert Schmertz

Federal National Mortgage Association
811 Vermont Ave.
Code 128, ext. 5347

Colonel Robert Newton Reid

Federal Power Commission
GAO Bldg.
441 G St., N.W.
Code 129, ext. 5443

Richard A. Solomon

Federal Reserve System
20th St. & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Code 117, ext. 261

Howard Hackley

Reel 2

Federal Trade Commission
Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., N.W.
Code 1262, ext. 125

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
Tariff Commission Bldg.
E St., bet. 7th & 8th Sts., N.W.
Code 128, ext. 3125

General Accounting Office
441 ... , N.W.
Code ... , ext. 3561

General Services Administration
18th & F Sts., N.W.
Code 183, ext. 4221

Health, Education & Welfare, Department of
HEW Bldg.
4th St. & Independence Ave., S.W.
Code 13, ext. 33413

Housing & Home Finance Agency
1626 K St., N.W.
Code 128, ext. 4444

Immigration & Naturalization Service
Room 641
119 D St., N.E.
Code 155, ext. 207

Interior, Department of the
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Code 187, ext. 2001

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1962-1963

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Mr. Henry Putzel
Mr. St. John Barrett
Mr. Arthur B. Caldwell
Mr. William J. Holloran
Mr. John L. Murphy
Mr. David L. Norman
Mr. Eugene N. Barkin

Reel 2

Bank - you have called for my
views. Called by phone to
✓1. Jerry Heilbron
✓2. Robert Owen
✓3. ~~Bob Katz~~ Gred Jan
✓4. A. B. ~~Wells~~ - I said remaining
he was then lost you
✓5. David Rubin
✓6. Harold Glickstein

Alternates

- ✓1. Frank Dunsavage
- 2. John Byerly
- ✓3. E. Blair
- 4. Gull Chappin

Bratz

THE WHITE HOUSE

TELEVISED REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1962

Good evening, my fellow citizens.

The orders of the court in the case of Meredith versus Fair are beginning to be carried out. Mr. James Meredith is now in residence on the campus of the University of Mississippi.

This has been accomplished thus far without the use of National Guard or other troops. And it is to be hoped that the law enforcement officers of the State of Mississippi and the Federal Marshals will continue to be sufficient in the future.

All students, members of the faculty, and public officials in both Mississippi and the Nation will be able, it is hoped, to return to their normal activities with full confidence in the integrity of American law.

This is as it should be, for our Nation is founded on the principle that observance of the law is the eternal safeguard of liberty and defiance of the law is the surest road to tyranny. The law which we obey includes the final rulings of the courts, as well as the enactments of our legislative bodies. Even among law abiding men few laws are universally loved, but they are uniformly respected and not resisted.

Americans are free to disagree with the law but not to disobey it. For a government of laws and not of men, no man, however prominent and powerful, and no mob, however unruly or boisterous, is entitled to defy a court of law. If this country should ever reach the point where any man or group of

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of men by force or threat of force could long defy the commands of our court and our Constitution, then no law would stand free from doubt, no judge would be sure of his writ, and no citizen would be safe from his neighbors.

In this case in which the United States Government was not until recently involved, Mr. Meredith brought a private suit in Federal Court against those who were excluding him from the University. A series of Federal Courts all the way to the Supreme Court repeatedly ordered Mr. Meredith's admission to the University. When those orders were defied, and those who sought to implement them threatened with arrest and violence, the United States Court of Appeals consisting of Chief Judge Tuttle of Georgia, Judge Hutcheson of Texas, Judge Rives of Alabama, Judge Jones of Florida, Judge Brown of Texas, Judge Wisdom of Louisiana, Judge Girwin of Alabama, and Judge Bell of Georgia, made clear the fact that the enforcement of its order had become an obligation of the United States Government. Even though this Government had not originally been a party to the case, my responsibility as President was therefore inescapable. I accept it. My obligation under the Constitution and statutes of the United States was and is to implement the orders of the Court with whatever means are necessary, and with as little force and civil disorder as the circumstances permit.

It was for this reason that I federalized the Mississippi National Guard as the most appropriate instrument should any be needed to preserve law and order while United States Marshals carried out the orders of the court and prepared to back them up with whatever other civil or military enforcement might have been required.

Reel 2

Executive Branch was necessary in this case, but all other avenues and alternatives, including persuasion and conciliation had been tried and exhausted. Had the police powers of Mississippi been used to support the orders of the Court, instead of deliberately and unlawfully blocking them, had the University of Mississippi fulfilled its standard of excellence by quietly admitting this applicant in conformity with what so many other southern state universities have done for so many years, a peaceable and sensible solution would have been possible without any federal intervention.

The Nation is proud of the many instances in which Governors, educators and everyday citizens from the South have shown to the world the gains that can be made by persuasion and good will in a society ruled by law. Specifically I would like to take this occasion to express the thanks of the Nation to those Southerners who have contributed to the progress of our democratic development in the entrance of students regardless of race to such great institutions as the state supported universities of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky.

more

Reel 2

I recognize that the present period of transition and adjustment in our nation's southland is a hard one for many people. Neither Mississippi nor any other southern state deserves to be charged with all the accumulated wrongs of the last 100 years of race relations. To the extent that there has been failure, the responsibility for that failure must be shared by us all, by every state, by every citizen.

Mississippi and her university moreover are noted for her courage, for their contribution of talent and thought to the affairs of this nation. This is the state of Lucius Lamar and many others who have placed the national good ahead of sectional interest. This is the state which had four medal of Honor winners in the Korean War alone. In fact, the Guard unit federalized this morning, early, is part of the 155th Infantry, one of the ten oldest regiments in the Union and one of the most decorated for sacrifice and bravery in six wars.

In Mississippi in 1945 Jake Lindsey was honored by an unusual joint session of the Congress. I close therefore with this appeal to the students of the University, the people who are most concerned.

You have a great tradition to uphold, a tradition of honor and courage, won on the field of battle and on the gridiron as well as the university campus. You have a new opportunity to show that you are men of patriotism and integrity. For the most effective means of upholding the law is not the state policeman or the marshalls or the National Guard. It is you. It lies in your courage to accept those laws with which you disagree as well as those with which you agree. The eyes of the nation and all the world are upon you and upon all of us, and the honor of your university and state are in the balance. I am certain

Reel 2

There is in short no reason why the books on this case cannot now be quickly and quietly closed in the manner directed by the Court. Let us preserve both the law and the peace and then healing those wounds that are within we can turn to the greater crises that are without and stand united as one people in our pledge to man's freedom.

Thank you and good night.